

No. 9926 第六十三百九十九號 日五十月十年五十緒光 HONGKONG THURSDAY, NOV. 25 1858 四拜禮 號七月一十英港香 [PRICE 82. PER MONTH]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PODOWN 50 p. PRATA EAST
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1889. **[3331]**

ZETLAND LODGE

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held at the Freemasons Hall, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of November, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1889. **[3332]**

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.

"NAMO"
 Captain Poonck, will be despatched for the
 steamer FOO-MORROW, the 8th inst. at
 10 o'clock, for Hongkong, and for
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LA PRAT & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1889. [3229]

"CAMORA"
 Captain Wyllie, will be despatched on above
 steamer FOO-MORROW, the 8th inst. at Ten
 o'clock, for Hongkong, and for
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. [3230]

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the
new Ports on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
FOUR P.M., instead of as previously adver-
tised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. 15388

COCUENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGER
JAPANESE, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, at ONE P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with the Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day preceding sailing.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return	384.70
To Liverpool	328.00
To London	390.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates, and available for the following:

The Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan en route within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10%. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Cumulative Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight Charges, apply to the Agency of the Company at the Open Road Centre.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1899. 14
FOR NEW YORK.
THE S/S I. I. America Ship
"WANDERING JEW"
 will load here for the above Port, and will have
 immediate despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
CHARLOWITZ & Co.
 Hongkong, 7th November, 1899. 1993
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A DIVIDEND of \$2 per Share has this
 day been declared, being further interest
 on Capital to 31st December, 1894, at the rate
 of 4 per cent per annum (making the total
 interest on Capital for 1898 14 per cent).

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 General Agents
 Canton Insurance Co. (Inc.), Limited
 Hongkong, 26 October 1906. 1898
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WATERBURY WATCHES.
 THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-
 KEEPERS INVENTED.
 \$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR
 EACH WATCH.
 Orders from Outports to be accompanied with
 remittance for post.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
 (Sole Agents in Japan & China
 for the Sale of the above Watches).
 10, Queen's Road Central,
 Singapore.

CABEULINEUM AENARIUS.
AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT FOR THE PRESERVING OF WOOD.
 The best and cheapest preparation for the treatment of wood.
SIMPLE APPLICATION. GREAT SAVING.
 "Swedish" Preparation.
 Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, insects, and Decay.
 Used during the last 15 years with the utmost success.
 The most effective preparation against the ravages of **WHITE ANTS** and all other Wood destroying insects.
 The leading authorities in the Colonies.
 Sold in Casks of about 550 lbs. net; Price 8 pence per lb.
 For Further Particulars, apply to
SCHMELT & Co.
 Sole Agents,
 No. 16, Stanley Street,
 Hongkong, 18th Jan. 1894.

ORTULANUM CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & SONS
 SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1894.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SEASON 1899-1900.

WE have just received our New Season's importations direct from the best growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES (for ordering from) containing hints for gardening will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that should they be so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seeds to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which will destroy the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1899.

WATSON'S

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our New

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

which have been specially

designed and

manufactured

for use.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS,

AND GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible

to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated

with moisture these BOTTLES will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1899. 11-19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed

"The Editor," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until notified.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 7th, 1899.

The Committee appointed by the Singapore Municipal Council to collect statistics and information relative to the effects of the

repeal of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, has this day submitted its report, which is

in the form of a paper, and is now being

distributed to the members of the Council.

The report is a most valuable one, and

shows that the repeal of the Ordinance

has not had the effect of increasing the

number of cases of venereal disease.

The Committee also states that the

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THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD has under consideration the question of the cultivation of calf lymph in the colony for vaccination purposes. A scheme has been prepared by the Colonial Surgeon, which will no doubt receive the approval of the Board. As to its desirability, if it is feasible, there can hardly be two opinions. The system of arm to arm vaccination is always attended with serious risk, whatever care be taken. A case was reported from Paris recently in which a localised disease was communicated to several children through their being vaccinated with lymph taken from the arm of an apparently healthy child, and there are many similar cases on record. Not only is animal lymph safer, but it is also stronger and more certain than that taken from the child, the only objection to it being that it produces great local inflammation, an inconvenience certainly, but not too great a price to pay for the assurance of perfect safety.

The Volunteer Sunday morning carbine shooting recommences on Sunday next.

The departure of the C. P. steamer *Abeyaratne* is postponed to daylight on Saturday, the 8th inst.

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The China and Manila Steamship Company's steamer *Zafra* reports that the *Diamond*, of the same company, is still undergoing repairs at Manila, and may be expected to resume her place on the Hongkong-Manila line in about sixteen days.

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Yesterday we saw across the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's new one dollar notes, which were issued on the 1st November. In size they are about five-eighths of the old ones and are in every way neater and more convenient for portability than their predecessors.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th June last, it was promised that a report of the damage done by the great rainstorm of the 29th and 30th July should be laid on the table as soon as the Government was in a position to do so. Is it not time the promise was fulfilled?

So appears to end the forthright hope in the war against the mischievous policy which has deprived Singapore as well as other places of a most important safeguard of the public health. The *Singapore Free Press*, however, still presses for action.

The Government, it urges, is in full possession of information as to civil hospitals, dispensaries, the garrison, and the navy, and that what the Municipal Council should do is to forward a statement or memorial to the Governor, embodying the statement of the civil medical practitioners, and asking the Governor to refer, in support of their case, to the information which he can bear as pleasure from official sources. Our contemporary also suggests a solution of the difficulty whereby it thinks medical examination of public women could be secured without the use of the word "compulsory." In an Ordinance already in force it is laid down that the Governor may from time to time notify that particular areas are to be forbidden to the class of individuals or establishments of which the former law took full cognisance. It follows logically, says our contemporary, that the Governor should have the power of excluding from Municipal limits entirely any source of danger. In such, however, as would voluntarily undertake to comply with any conditions that may to the Governor seem desirable to frame, and only so long as they would so comply, might the application of the above principle not hold. The argument is ingenious, but we fear has little chance of success. Closely examined it comes to precisely the same thing as the old law. Formerly public women were compelled

to submit to examination under legal pains and penalties, whereas the Press proposes that they should not be allowed to carry on their traffic unless they submit to examination. The alteration simply lies in the penalty, for not submitting formerly it was fine and imprisonment, now it is proposed it should be expulsion from the town. Our contemporary, in support of its argument, refers as a precedent to the Indian Contaminated Bill, under which commanding officers of military cantonments in India are to have full powers, at their discretion, to exclude from cantonment limits any persons residing therein whose presence they may think prejudicial, and that, too, with or without assigning any reason. There is a great distinction, however, between the government of a military cantonment and of a town or city. The Cantonment Bill will probably not escape the criticism of the Exeter Hall faction. The chance of the same system being allowed at Singapore is, we think, most remote. Desirable as the system no doubt is in itself, so far from it being the fact that it would not involve anything that could be considered out of harmony with the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons upon this question, it seems to us that it is directly contrary both to the spirit and letter of those resolutions. Ignorance expended on trying to evade the determination of the House of Commons is simply wasted, for the Government is bound to see that effect is given to that determination, however much the Executive may disagree with it. There is a slight though very remote possibility that direct agitation for an alteration of the determination might succeed, and it is in that direction that the opponents of the present system must look. Compare the system suggested by our Singapore contemporary with that which prevails in Hongkong. Here we have really a voluntary system; any inmate of a brothel who likes can avail himself of examination, and many of them do, but for those who do not there is no penalty or disability prescribed. Under the system suggested by the Free Press the disability would be a very heavy one. As to the effectiveness of the voluntary system, presumably it does prevent disease spreading to the extent it would otherwise do, but the abolition of compulsory examination has nevertheless been followed, as was anticipated, by a very serious increase.

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At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th June last, it was promised that a report of the damage done by the great rainstorm of the 29th and 30th July should be laid on the table as soon as the Government was in a position to do so. Is it not time the promise was fulfilled?

So appears to end the forthright hope in the war against the mischievous policy which has deprived Singapore as well as other places of a most important safeguard of the public health. The *Singapore Free Press*, however, still presses for action.

The Government, it urges, is in full possession of information as to civil hospitals, dispensaries, the garrison, and the navy, and that what the Municipal Council should do is to forward a statement or memorial to the Governor, embodying the statement of the civil medical practitioners, and asking the Governor to refer, in support of their case, to the information which he can bear as pleasure from official sources. Our contemporary also suggests a solution of the difficulty whereby it thinks medical examination of public women could be secured without the use of the word "compulsory." In an Ordinance already in force it is laid down that the Governor may from time to time notify that particular areas are to be forbidden to the class of individuals or establishments of which the former law took full cognisance. It follows logically, says our contemporary, that the Governor should have the power of excluding from Municipal limits entirely any source of danger. In such, however, as would voluntarily undertake to comply with any conditions that may to the Governor seem desirable to frame, and only so long as they would so comply, might the application of the above principle not hold. The argument is ingenious, but we fear has little chance of success. Closely examined it comes to precisely the same thing as the old law. Formerly public women were compelled

to submit to examination under legal pains and penalties, whereas the Press proposes that they should not be allowed to carry on their traffic unless they submit to examination. The alteration simply lies in the penalty, for not submitting formerly it was fine and imprisonment, now it is proposed it should be expulsion from the town. Our contemporary, in support of its argument, refers as a precedent to the Indian Contaminated Bill, under which commanding officers of military cantonments in India are to have full powers, at their discretion, to exclude from cantonment limits any persons residing therein whose presence they may think prejudicial, and that, too, with or without assigning any reason. There is a great distinction, however, between the government of a military cantonment and of a town or city. The Cantonment Bill will probably not escape the criticism of the Exeter Hall faction. The chance of the same system being allowed at Singapore is, we think, most remote. Desirable as the system no doubt is in itself, so far from it being the fact that it would not involve anything that could be considered out of harmony with the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons upon this question, it seems to us that it is directly contrary both to the spirit and letter of those resolutions. Ignorance expended on trying to evade the determination of the House of Commons is simply wasted, for the Government is bound to see that effect is given to that determination, however much the Executive may disagree with it. There is a slight though very remote possibility that direct agitation for an alteration of the determination might succeed, and it is in that direction that the opponents of the present system must look. Compare the system suggested by our Singapore contemporary with that which prevails in Hongkong. Here we have really a voluntary system; any inmate of a brothel who likes can avail himself of examination, and many of them do, but for those who do not there is no penalty or disability prescribed. Under the system suggested by the Free Press the disability would be a very heavy one. As to the effectiveness of the voluntary system, presumably it does prevent disease spreading to the extent it would otherwise do, but the abolition of compulsory examination has nevertheless been followed, as was anticipated, by a very serious increase.

THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD has under consideration the question of the cultivation of calf lymph in the colony for vaccination purposes. A scheme has been prepared by the Colonial Surgeon, which will no doubt receive the approval of the Board. As to its desirability, if it is feasible, there can hardly be two opinions. The system of arm to arm vaccination is always attended with serious risk, whatever care be taken. A case was reported from Paris recently in which a localised disease was communicated to several children through their being vaccinated with lymph taken from the arm of an apparently healthy child, and there are many similar cases on record. Not only is animal lymph safer, but it is also stronger and more certain than that taken from the child, the only objection to it being that it produces great local inflammation, an inconvenience certainly, but not too great a price to pay for the assurance of perfect safety.

The Volunteer Sunday morning carbine shooting recommences on Sunday next.

The departure of the C. P. steamer *Abeyaratne* is postponed to daylight on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the *Shirley* steamer *Monmouth* is due from New York, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the *Glen Lee* steamer *Genio* is due from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on Tuesday afternoon for this port.

The China and Manila Steamship Company's steamer *Zafra* reports that the *Diamond*, of the same company, is still undergoing repairs at Manila, and may be expected to resume her place on the Hongkong-Manila line in about sixteen days.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Congo*, with
outward French mail, left Saigon at
the 4th, and is due here on the 7th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Japaa*, with the In
dian mail, left Singapore on the 3rd, and is due
on the 9th inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*
English mail of the 11th ult, left Sio-
gon on the 5th, and is due here on
instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The U. S. steamer *Bellevue*, with the
American mail, left Saigon on the 4th, and is
due here on the 10th inst.

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The *B. & A. steamer Magnani* left
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 pected here on the 10th inst.
 The O-S-S. Co. steamer *Ulysses* left
 Singapore on the 5th, and is due here on
 the 12th inst.
 The Glen Line steamer *Glengyle* left
 Singapore on the 5th, and is due here on
 the 12th inst.
 The Shire Line steamer *Monmouth* left
 Singapore on the 6th, and is due here
 on the 12th inst.
 The Shire Line steamer *Pembroke* left
 London, left Singapore on the 5th, and
 is expected here on or about the 12th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES
POSTAL TELEGRAMS
 Letters, Parcels, &c. for Kowloon
 and steamers in Harbour may be paid
 at the General Post Office up to 1.30
 p.m. Letters for Kanton, Peking, &c.
 posted in the Letter Box which has been
 in the Police Station Compound up to
 1 o'clock.
 Telegram rates will be charged.
 To avoid their senders of letters from
 the Police Station Compound to be re-
 quested to cancel their stamps by
 the word stamped across them.
 Letters containing Bank Notes, Jewels
 or other valuables are not
 allowed to be registered.
 There will be no Sunday delivery.

placed in the tram cars and correspond-
ing parcels will be delivered by the twelve and corres-
ponding parcels will be delivered by the twelve and cor-
responding parcels addressed to the P.O. may be put
in the General Post Office up to 11.30 a.m.
p.m., or in the Letter Boxes in the cars
of departure. Correspondence from the
General Post Office in the Letter Boxes up to
and for the General Post Office for the
posted in the General Post Office only up to
a.m. and 3.30 p.m. There will be no Sal-
vatory. Covers containing bank notes, re-
ceipts, should not be posted. To avoid trou-
ble, all correspondence should be enclosed
by writing the word "stamped" across the

When correspondence has been mis-
delayed both of which are liable to
be returned to the sender. If the address note
on the cover, sent to the General Post
at 7 p.m., or as the case may be, without
any other writing whatever, the Postmaster-General. This should be care-
fully first time cause of complaint occur-
ing to let us know at once before giving
trouble, a cover which generally more trouble in the end.

The Postal Guide for 1928, revised
will be found in the Daily Press, No.
p. 739 of both editions, is the only and
complete Summary of Postal information
published in Hongkong.

The authorized List of Mails in
connection with this paper is the one pub-
lished twice each day in our Extra, which is
corrected to a much later hour than the
below.

A MAIL, WITH CLOSURE,
FOR SHANGHAI—Per *Hanfooklo*, to-day,
7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *B*-
to-day, the 7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

Surabaya.—Per *Almora*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
 For *Shanghai*.—Per *Ningpo*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 9.30 P.M.
 For *Saloon*.—Per *China*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 4.30 P.M.
 For *Nagasaki*, *Kobe*, and *Yokohama*.—Per *Guatior*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
 For *Swatow*, *Amoy*, and *Poochoo*.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
 For *Singapore* and *Penang*.—Per *Comoro*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
 For *Port Darwin*, *Thursday Island*, *Townsville*, *Brisbane*, *Sydney*, &c.

inst. at 3.30 P.M.—
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Montagu*,
Saturday, the 9th inst. at 2.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafra*,
Saturday, the 9th inst. at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits, Colombo, Bombay, and
—Per *Melpomena*, on Saturday, the 9th
at 5.00 P.M.
For London.—Per *Brandsin*, on Saturday,
9th inst. at 5.00 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama,
Per *Yokohama*, on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 5.00 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET
The French Contract Packet *Chrysos*,
despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th

The usual hours will be observed in all the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Covers containing Bank Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registrars have been neglected, will make no enquiry into alleged losses of such covers.

HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the *Packets leave at Noon.*

The following hours will be observed in

The mails for Europe, Asia, by the English and French Packed, when they leave Hong Kong, Money Order Office will be closed at 6 p.m. day before.

8.00 A.M.—Posting of Price Current at 10 p.m. on coast.

9.00 A.M.—Post Office and Consular may be opened (except on days when they are closed) in the country by country, with the addresses all over the world.

10.30 A.M.—Posting of newspapers, book and pattern cases.

11.00 A.M.—Mail office.

LATE Letters may be posted from 11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. on days when they are closed after which hour they may be sent on the same late too.

JAPAN GAZETTE, TOKYO.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONG KONG and SOUTH CHINA for the "Morning News" and "The Standard," "Gossip List," Order for Subscriptions. Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.

